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HON. ADLAIE. STEVENSON'S day of posing is over. A Vice President is only a big man when a President is not around.

IF Senator McHugh would take time to visit Russia he might pick up some valuable ideas in regard to censorship of the press.

MR. ADER is not a particularly thinskinned statesman, but he could not think of having the gerrymander ignominy go into history linked to his

Or ten Democrats who voted to substitute a gerrymander for a Legislature, seen yesterday, nine secretly confessed that it is a measure which cannot be defended.

THERE is reason to believe that Sena tor McHugh would like to have all press criticisms of him and his bills brought under the definition of libelous matter.

THE number of Democrats is increasing daily who are impelled by a strong sense of duty to accept office under Mr. Cleveland in order to help him and serve the country.

THE office of Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate was never more worthily filled than it has been by Mr. Morton. There is a good deal more in him than was generally believed when he was elected.

IF Statistician Peelle had put forth his reports showing the increase of wages In Indiana since the passage of the Mc-Kinley law last September he would have been as bitterly denounced by the Democrats as was Statistician Peck, of New York.

Ir would be a grand thing for this country if every city in the land could be brought and kept under thoroughly nonpartisan government. Party politics in municipal government is as much out of place as party politics in railroad management would be.

HEREAFTER those who speak accurately of the law-making branch of the State government will give it the title "Gerrymander." The General Assembly is a thing of the past since an assemblage in which 50,000 voters are without representation cannot be general.

Ir was a scandalous spectacle, that of Warden Patten, of the southern prison, actively lobbying against a bill which if passed, would have brought a considerable revenue to the State and practical benefit to free labor. What interest has the warden in continuing the present convict labor system? Does he stand in with the lessees?

THE State printer seems to have been playing into the hands of the Democratic party, and of Attorney-general Smith in particular, in keeping back that officer's report. The atmosphere of the Attorney-general's office is strongly redolent of partisan jobbery. There is a good deal more "skullduggery" than law practiced there.

IF Grover Cleveland sits down on Vice President Stevenson as promptly and as hard as he did on Vice President Hendricks, the Illinois statesman will probably realize that he is not going to have much to do with administering the government or dispensing patronage. His influence will probably end with the naming of the postmaster at Bloomington and his own private secretary.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS and Attorneygeneral Smith have both complained because, as they allege, the Supreme Court in the gerrymander decision infringed on the rights of the Legislature. Yet both of these officials went into the Democratic caucus and did their best to force it to re-enact the gerrymander of 1891, thereby coercing the Legislature and insulting the Supreme Court. They do not seem to care to number consistency among their jewels.

It is not pleasant to learn that Secretary of the Treasury Foster 18 urging Deputy Controller of the Currency Nixon to resign in order that he may appoint his private secretary, Mr. Wynne, to the position. The position of Deputy Controller should be filled by a banker experienced in financial affairs. Mr. Wynne is a newspaper correspondent, and has had no experience whatever of a kind to qualify him to act as Deputy Controller of the Currency. It is to be hoped that Mr. Nixon will not resign in order to make a place for the Secretary's private secretary.

property, so that the holder of the property will pay only upon the portion that he actually owns and the holder of the mortgage the part which his claim

covers will become law. It is based upon equity. Under the present laws, the occupant of mortgaged property pays a tax upon the whole, and if the holder of the mortgage is taxed for the amount of his claim as money, a portion of the property is taxed twice. For instance, A has a farm appraised at \$4,000, which he owns and for which he is taxed upon \$4,000. B occupies the adjoining farm, worth just the same and appraised the same, but it is mortgaged for \$2,000; nevertheless it is now taxed to B for \$4,000, so that he pays taxes on \$2,000 which is not only not his property, but for which he pays rent in the shape of interest-a palpable injustice. If the holder of the mortgage is taxed for his investment in the farm, amounting to \$2,000, one farm is practically taxed for \$4,000 and the other for \$6,000. The two men, B and the holder of the mortgage, have only \$4,000 worth of property in that farm. No matter how they manipulate it, it can be worth no more than \$4,000, and for that reason the tax should be divided between the two real owners in proportion to their interest.

## AN OUTBAGE ON FREE LABOR,

The action of the House in defeating the prison-labor bill was, in the opinion of the Journal, entirely indefensible on grounds of justice, humanity or policy. The bill, the credit of introducing which is due to Senator Magee, was avowedly in the interest of free labor. It proposed to try and lessen the evils of convict labor and its injurious effect on free labor by providing that 95 cents a day should be the minimum price at which convict labor should be let to any lessee. It is conceded on all hands that convict labor is injurious to free labor in that it tends to reduce, and actually does reduce, the wages of free labor in those lines of production in which it is employed. It stands to reason that it must do so. A member of the committee that has been investigating the sweat-shops of Chicago expressed the opinion that the infamous system was largely due to the sale in Chicago of large amounts of clothing made by the convicts at Sing Sing, N. Y., such clothing being put on the market in Chicago at prices that local manufacturers could not compete with except by screwing their employes down to starvation wages. It needs no argument to prove that manufacturers who hire laborers from the State at less than one-half the ordinary rate of wages can put their products on the market at lower prices than those who employ free

The Magee bill was experimental, but it was in the right direction. Its result could not be predicted with certainty, but it was an honest attempt to do something for free labor. It might not have accomplished all that was expected of it, but if it accomplished anything its passage would have been vindicated. Nay more; even if it did not accomplish any good whatever it was worth while to make the effort and try the experiment. The hardships of the working classes are so real and their demands so imperative that everything in reason should be done to better their condition, and the State of Indiana could well have afforded, in their interest, to try the experiment of raising the price of its convict labor. There is every reason to believe, also, that the measure would have resulted in a considerable increase of revenue to the State. If the State must engage in the vicious and demoralizing practice of leasing convict labor it should at least get the highest price possible for it and make it as little injurious as possible to free labor.

Yet this just and righteous measure, after passing the Senate, was defeated in the House by a vote of 36 yeas to 44 nays, all the latter being Democrats except two. There are only two possible explanations of this vote: it was either to spite free labor or to favor the lessees of convict labor. Those who voted against the bill really voted to pull down the wages of free labor and to put money in the pockets of the convict labor lessees. The defeat of the bill was an outrage on free labor that no amount of honeyed words or fair promises in campaign times can atone for.

## INTER-PARTY COURTESIES.

There is not a thorough-going Republican in the land who is not pleased because President Harrison has extended unusual courtesies to Mr. Cleveland, his successor. Such courtesies are what the late President Garfield called "the flowers on the garden wall of politics." They tend to soften the asperities which grow up in campaigns between parties and to remind us all that, while we are partisans, we are citizens of the Republic, with a common interest and a common desire for its prosperity. Very gracious, indeed, is the attention which the model of Vice Presidents, Mr. Morton, has extended to his successor. The example should not be lost upon the country. Because honorable men differ regarding public policies, they should not be personal enemies or forget those amenities which, next to the home, give society security and make life in neighborhoods worth living. While an era in which there would be but one party is anything but desirable, an era of good will, causing all people of laudable motives to be on terms of good feeling and to entertain mutual respect is most desirable, and should be cultivated. The element which embitters parties is conscienceless leadership and unscrupulous tactics. The Journal is gratified that it is able to express its conviction that Mr. Cleveland's rugged integrity abhors the methods by which the Hill gang stole the Senate of New York in 1891, and that he would denounce unconstitutional gerrymanders, McHugh municipal extensions and like measures which have characterized the rule of the present Democratic regime in Indiana. There is every reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland were a citizen of Indiana, instead of New York, he would be as unpopular with the Green Smith gang as he has been and is with the Hill-Mur-It is probable that Mr. Lindemuth's | phy machine. Therefore, if the counbill to divide the taxes upon mortgaged | try must have a Democratic President Republicans are profoundly grateful that he is Grover Cleveland rather than David Bennett Hill. While the Journal

if made the policy of the country, will turn back the present prosperity, it cherishes the belief that he will not countenance that element in his party which has brought reproach upon it in Indiana and other States by unconstitutional methods. Because Republicans believe in Mr. Cleveland's integrity and his independence, and that he will rebuke unscrupulous demagogues, they are pleased to have the Republican President extend to him every expression of good will.

FOUR-YEAR TENURE OF OFFICE. It is announced on the authority of persons who stand near Mr. Cleveland that in no case will a Republican officeholder be removed before the expiration of his term on purely political grounds. That is, there will be no removals except for cause, such as incompetence or wrong-doing in office, and in the absence of these Republican incumbents will be permitted to serve out their terms.

One of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction with President Harrison during the first two or three years of his term was that he did not make a clean sweep of Democratic officeholders, but left many of those who had been appointed by Mr. Cleveland in the second and third years of his administration to serve out their four years. When their terms expired he appointed Republicans. The Journal repeatedly called attention to the fact that if this principle were once established it would work fairly for both parties, and that Republicans appointed to office in the second or third year of Harrison's administration would, if his successor should be a Democrat, get the benefit of a full term by holding over till the second or third year of the next administration. But the critics of the President would not see it in this light. They insisted that the only safe policy was a clean sweep and that no Democratic President would leave Republicans in office till the second or third year of his administration. Now it is announced that Mr. Cleveland will not remove from office Republicans who were appointed for four years except for cause. He will not remove them for political reasons only. President Harrison's action in this regard was praised by Democrats and censured by Republicans, while Mr. Cleveland's action, provided he does as it is said he will, will be praised by Republicans and censured by Democrats. But it is good rule, a fair rule, and in the end will work justice to both sides. It should become the fixed rule of American poli-

PRINCESS KAIULANI'S address to the American people is pretty, and touching, and womanly, and indicative of a very sweet and amiable character, but it is entirely illogical. She begs the American people not to seize "my little vineyard," and appeals to them to let her resume possession of her kingdom. This is touching, but it is beside the case. It is beautiful, but it is not business. Princess Kaiulani has no kingdom and no "little vineyard." She is simply heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne, with no rights whatever while her aunt, the Queen, is alive. If anybody is to be restored to power it is the Queen. In the language of the day, Princess Kaiulani is not "in it." Her visit to the United States is purely sentimental, and her address to the American people, while very well conceived and expressed, is really impertinent. It is highly probable that the young Princess is being coached by English advisers.

It seems to be definitely settled that ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray will be appointed minister to Mexico. From a political standpoint it has seemed to be an asared fact that he would be recognized in some way, and the Mexican mission is quite a handsome recognition. It ranks as a first-class mission, the salary, \$17,500, being the same as that of the minister to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia. For a very wealthy man who wished to see foreign countries and who was able to entertain lavishly one of the European missions might be preferred, but in all other respects Mexico is more desirable. It is comparatively near by rail, a pleasant place of residence, and the social requirements are much less exacting than those of European capitals. Governor Gray is not a diplomat, but he is a practical business man, and can probably look out for Uncle Sam's interests in Mexico as well as anybody who would

YESTERDAY the bill to force police commissioners upon all cities having 10,000 population and over which have not special charters was passed and went to the Governor. It means a tax of \$1,800 a year for commissioners and considerable more for subordinates. It applies to Terre Haute, South Bend, New Albany, Richmond, Lafayette, Logansport, Elkhart, Muncie, Michigan City, Anderson and Jeffersonville, according to the census of 1890, and now probably embraces Marion and Kokomo. That is, twelve cities will have Democratic police commissioners forced upon them and a Democratic police force, despite the fact that one commissioner must nominally be a Republican. Thus the law gives the Matthews-Smith faction of the Democracy an organized force with which to fight the Shanklin-Morss faction. It is, however, a minor outrage compared with others.

THE Detroit Free Press is responsible for this interesting paragraph: Oliver P. Morton wanted another Hoosier given a place in the Cabinet when Presi-

dent Grant called Gresham to his official

family. But Grant, like Cleveland, knew

whom he wanted. The Free Press is evidently under the impression that Gresham was a member of Grant's Cabinet. If the Judge had been a Democrat more than three months it might have more accurate information concerning him.

THE Chicago Times, owned and edited by Mr. Carter Harrison, Democratic candidate for Mayor, says that if the Republicans expect to beat him "the party must bring out its best candidate, one of good character and acceptable to the very best elements of the party." believes that Mr. Cleveland's theories, | Herein is the striking difference between

the Democratic and Republican parties. Carter Harrison was nominated because he was acceptable to the very worst elements of the Democratic party, and bases his hopes of election on that ground; yet his own paper declares that the only hope of Republican success lies in their bringing out a candidate acceptable to the very best elements of the party. Carter is no fool.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY, Cleveland's Attorney-general, is one of those haughty, exclusive Bostonians who does not care to be known to the common herd, and therefore he never had his photograph taken. When he was dragged into prominence by Mr. Cleveland the papers went to him for portraits, and, of course, met with cold refusal. For a day or two he went about dodging kodaks and firm in the determination to permit no likeness of himself to illuminate the daily press. But he little knew what he was bringing upon himself. It was not till each of the Boston papers had published a so-called portrait of himself and enterprising outside papers were coming in with pictures "drawn from life," and boldly labeled "Olney," that the new Attorney-general saw resistance was of no use. No two of the alleged portraits looked alike, but each and all represented a person with apparently no mind. This would not do. Olney has mind, and the impression that he lacked it must not spread. Early in the week he went down and had his picture "took" in the highest style of the art, and now all the papers that care for that sort of thing have it. The only authentic photograph does not show him as a professional beauty, but it is an improvement on the handmade article which

It was not the Texas Christian Advocate, but the Richmond (Va.) Advocate that disgraced itself by approving of the burning alive of the crazy negro at Paris. Tex. Infamy where infamy is due. The Journal expresses its apologies to the Texas paper for having mistakenly alluded to it as an upholder of that savage deed. The St. Louis Advocate says of 1ts Richmond contemporary that it ought to drop the word Christian from its title and style itself "The Lyncher's Advocate: An Organ of Savagery and Mob Violence."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state what and where the international date line is, and when and for what purpose es-

A conference of scientists met at Washington, D. C., in 1884, to consider the question of establishing an international date line-that is, a uniform meridian from which all the nations of the world might reckon longitude. The prime meridian line now in use by Great Britain and all her colonies, by the United States and all the South American countries, is that of Greenwich, England. France uses the meridian of Paris, Spain reckons from San Fernando, Denmark from Copenhagen, while Germany and all the countries of eastern Europe follow the ancient geographers in fixing the meridian at Terro, the most westerly of the Canary islands. Any one of the standards of longitude is as good as any other if all nations would agree to use it, but the choice of Greenwich would involve fewer changes than any other. The general preference in the conference was for Greenwich, but the French members obstinately objected, and the conference disbanded without agreeing upon an international line. So far as we are aware no later action has been taken in the matter.

Not So Broad, After Ail,

It is funny to watch the grimaces of some of the straight-laced Democratic organs over the selection of Judge Gresham. The more they think it over the deeper is their inward distress. -Springfield Republican

But it is funnier still to reflect that Gresham's appointment was instantly hailed by the mugwump organs as proof of the growing "breadth" and "liberality" of the Democratic party. The way these flamboyant assertions have been upset by subsequent events is one of the most bilarious episodes of recent politics.

Of Course New York Morning Advertiser.

Mr. Cleveland, we are told, will advise making baste slowly in the matter of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Of course. Great care should be taken lest the interests of American citizens and merchants out there be advanced in some way. That would be a criminal act. Perhaps in time a Democratic syndicate of business men may be organized to secure benefits, and then annexation may become popular in reform circles.

Another Affair Entirely.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Several mugwumpjournals continue to be sorely grieved because of the appointment of Private Secretary Halford as a paymaster in the army "over the heads of old soldiers." It is worth while to note that these same mugwump journals are highly elated over the appointment of Mr. Herbert, an ex-confederate soldier, as Secretary of the Navy, over the heads of old Union soldiers and sailors.

Poor Issac.

As he surveys the makeup of the new Cabinet Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana, who stood out of Mr. Cleveland's way at Chicago on the promise of the vice presidency and then stood out of Adlai Stevenson's way in the interests of harmony, is more and more convinced that there is no such thing as gratitude in politics.

A Public Service.

New York Evening Post. The recent proclamations of President Harrison announcing important additions to the forest reserves on the Pacific slope complete a series of notable public services in this direction, for which both the President and Secretary Nobie deserve the heartlest commendation.

The Solema Thurber. New York Advertiser.

Thurber, the new private secretary, seems to be impressed with the awful responsibility which has been thrust upon him. He appears to be almost as solemn as Joss himself. Uncertain.

We have had this kind of weather ever since the election last fall. It is genuine Cleveland weather-it never knows one day what it means to do the next.

New York Morning Advertiser.

He Must Have Hired It Written. New York Tribune Constant reader: You ask for the first name of the Gray who wrote the mournful Elegy. They say out in Indianapolis that

his first name was Isaac Pusey. The Fact of the Matter.

Mr. Carlisle has a great deal to learn, and, perhaps, even more to forget, before he can stand on a level with John Sherman as a guide upon questions of tinance. Comfort for Jenks. New York Advertiser.

The only consolation that Jenks, of Penn-

sylvania, gets out of it is that his friends all tell him that be can afford to wait. He'il have to wait. Holds His Own.

Carlisle is the only man in Cleveland's Cab-

inet who is not college bred, but he seems to be up to the average in intelligence.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Will He Say "Go?" It is presumed that Mr. Jenks will consult his pastor concerning the propriety of attending the inauguration.

TRACE OF CORRUPTION

Report of the House Committee That Investigated Panama Canal Affairs.

No Evidence that Money Was Improperly Used in America-Hon. R. W. Thompson's Connection with the Company.

REPORT ON PANAMA INQUIRY.

The Committee Found Nothing to Indicate

that Congressmen Were Bribed. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Panama investigating committee, in its report to-day finds that as far as the treaty of 1846, with New Grenada, is concerned, and so far as the concessions granted to and contratets made with the present Panama Railroad Company corporation are concerned, there are no clear grounds for the assertion that any exclusive right to cross the isthmus was ever in terms granted, or by implication secured, either to an American corporation, or to a citizen of the United States, to the exclusion of citizens of any other country. There seems no ground, so far as the evidence before the committee goes, for the claim that the government of New Grenada or the United States of Colombia has ever guaranteed that the United States shall control the transit, or place any limitation on the legal rights of shareholders in the railway company or restriction in the nationality of its owners of stock. The committee has done its utmost in the

limited time before it to investigate the charge that money was expended to prevent opposition to the plans of the canal company. It has been unable thus far to trace, directly or indirectly, the expenditures of any money whatever in a corrupt way to influence the legislative or executive action of the United States government. It may be that no investigation, however prolonged, after this lapse of time. could be efficient in making such discovery, even if such corrupt use of money was made, but this is a subject of which your committee does not desire authoritatively to express its opinion, that further investigation would be entirely fruitless. The report comments upon the visit of De Lesseps to the United States in 1879 and the remarkable change of sentiment that resnited. The American committee was appointed to convey the impression that American capital and sympathy were back of the enterprise.

The committee further says that Hon. R. W. Thompson became secretary of the American committee and resigned his place in the Cabinet. Mr. Thompson stated that he notified the President, and that the President acquiesced in his resignation under these circumstances, causing no severance of the personal friendly relations be-tween them. Testimony was taken by the committee showing that this action on the part of Secretary Thompson was a great disappointment and surprise to President Hayes, and he so expressed himself to others. The committee find that Mr. Thompson for the next three or four years was exceedingly vigilant in watching legislation and most active and able in his efforts and influence to postpone consideration of any legislation tending to work inury to the cause of the Panama Canal Company. So far as the testimony goes, 15 shows that Mr. Thompson did the work of the American committee. He supervised purchases for the construction of the canal, watched legislation, etc.

Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad Company was to maintain rates above the level to which they would fail if free competition between several routes had continued. It seems to be certain that a very large, if not an absolutely controlling interest in the stock and directory of the Pacific Mail Company is owned by individuals and estates very largely interested in the stock and directory of the transcontinental roads, and it is proven that the same individuals composed a majority of the directors present at the emeeting of the Panama Railroad Company's directory at which the contract between the Pacific Mail and the railread company officials in 1878 was ratified and executed. That this system has for fifteen years been diminishing commerce between New York and San Francisco across the 1sthmus 18 not denied. It seems to the committee that this state of things cannot be beneficial to the general interstate trade or commerce of the country, nor can it see that it is of any particular benefit to our trade with foreign coun-

The object of the contract between the

The committee recommended that whenever, under the provisions of the mail subsidy act, the Postmaster-general shall enter into contract with any line of vessels a clause shall be inserted in the contract to the effect that if the steamship line shall enter into any combination or arrangement with competing lines of traffic, the result which is to diminish traffic or raise or maintain rates of freight on American commerce, foreign or domestic, over what free competition would effect, the contract may be terminated forthwith by the Postmasmaster-general. The committee regrets, so far as the ownership of nearly all the stock goes, that the control of any American corporation, as the Panama railroad is, should be held in foreign hands, particularly in the hands of the liquidator or receiver of another corporation, also foreign, appointed by foreign authority and subject to for-

eign judicial supervision. The committee, in concluding, cannot refrain from calling attention to what seems to be an obvious deduction from the facts shown that it is to the interest of the United States that the American people should absolutely control some outlet across the 1sthmus at some point which shall be used for the benefit of American trade in general as an open and continuous competitor, affording no opportunity for entangling subsidies from great competing lines or chance of falling into the grasp of any monopoly through stock manipulation.

TO CURE WHISKY TRUST EVILS. Two Minority Reports on the Recent Inves-

tigation-Mr. Ray's Recommendations. Washington, March 2 .- Two minority reports have been filed on the Whisky Trust investigation, Messrs. Buchanan, of New Jersey, and Broderick, of Kansas. making one, and Mr. Ray, of New York, the other. The former state that there is not a line of testimony to show that the domestic facilities are not ample for the production of all the unadulterated product, and it is a matter of common knowledge that imported goods are often grossly adulterated. Owing to the lateness of the session it is impossible to formulate and present counterviews, and in view of the utter impossibility of enacting any legislation to oure the evils found existing such formulation would seem to be without practical use. Mr. Ray fully concurs with this report, and

adds that in his judgment the mannfacture and sale of imitation and adulterated liqnors of all kinds, especially those containing poisonous compounds and drugs deleterious to health, can by law be made a criminal offense, punishable by such penalties as to put an end to the practice. Such a high tax can be imposed on all adulterated and imitation products as will make their sale impracticable. He cannot consent to any proposition which will increase the importation of alcoholic liquors, cheapen the price of such articles and largely decrease our revenues, and make increased taxation in other directions absolutely necessary. The more widely the doors are opened to importations of liquors the more active will become the manufacture of adulterated goods, the object of dealers being to undersell the importers of the pure article. He would, if practicable, abolish all tax on alcohol used for medical purposes and in the arts

Thurber, the Private Secretary. Washington Post.

Unusual interest attaches itself to him. He has publicly announced that he comes to Washington under circumstances very closely resembling consecration. He is not a plain, ordinary private secretary, but a disciple who values neither fortune nor renown in comparison with his leader's approbation. There is something solemn, romantic, exceptional in the character be presents to us. He has invested a humdrum position with poetic attributes. He has brought into this practical, fin de an attempt will be made to sell him at public sale.

siecle day the rich and passionate color of the middle ages: He casts away his Lon-don and New York trousers so that he may put on armor, and he wears a halo instead of a Dunlap. Here is no sinng and natty politician, but a fendal squire-no busy scrivener, but a reverent accivte. He astonishes and interests us. He takes us back to the golden days of song and story. of chivalry and romance, of myth and

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

General Superintendent Law and Other Eme ployes of the P., Ft. W. & C. Road.

CHICAGO, March 2.- The grand jury has returned an indictment for murder against Charles D. Law, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road. The indictment is the result of the accident at the Forty-seventh-street crossing of the Fort Wayne road, in which four persons were killed outright and fourteen seriously injured. Peter Schwart, a flagman; Albrecht, the gateman, and Henry W. Rouseup, the engineer of the train which ran down the street car, were jointly indicted with Mr. Law upon the same

It is claimed that Schwartz and Albrecht were not attending to their business, they baving gone into a switch shanty to warm themselves. Rouscop is accused of running at too rapid a rate inside the city and with not keeping a proper lookout. The indictment against Mr. Law is based upon the fact that he had general supervision of the running of the trains and that it was his business to see that his subordinates did not violate the laws. There has been three street cars crushed by locomotives at the Forty-seventh-street crossing within the last eighteen months, and the attempt to punish a high official of the road is more an attempt to hold somebody above the rank of switchman or gateman responsible for the killings than a belief that Law is individually responsible. There is some doubt whether Mr. Law can be brought from Fort Wayne, where he resides, to answer the indictment, but every effort will be made to bring him to trial.

## BROUGHT LOW PRICES.

The Once Famous Trotters Guy and Clinge ston Sold for \$1,500 and \$100 Respectively. CLEVELAND, O., March 2.-The Tatter sall-Fasig horse sale closed to-day. Fortye two horses sold for more than \$100 each, the total receipts for the day being \$15,410. The stables of the late W. J. Gordon were disposed of. Two once famons trotters were included in the lot. Guy went for \$1,500, to J. D. Campau, of Detroit, and Clingston was knocked down for \$100, to Miss Daisy Gordon, granddaughter of the late owner nobody bidding against her. The following horses sold for \$800 and over: Conclave, b. h., by King Rene, to W. L. Short, of New Castle, Pa., \$1,000; Guy, blk. g., by Ken-tucky Prince, to D. J. Campau, Detroit, \$1,500; Major Wilkes, b. h., by Young Jim. to W. F. Dutton, Cleveland, \$1,300.

Horse Sale at Paris, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, Ill., March 2 .- The closing out sale of trotting stock at Sheepshead Park to-day reals ized \$5,350 for the owner, A. N. Sheppard, There were 35 head sold, which averaged \$210, The highest price paid was \$550 for Belle Bur ton, foaled 1890, pacer, by Edgar Wilkes, bought by Busey, of Champaign, Ill. Dr. Herr, 450, sire of Joe Davis, 2:17%, sold for \$700, and will remain here. This stallion is twenty-seven years old. Horsemen say the stock brought good prices. here was a large attendance from abroad. Colgo E. Bain, of Lexington, superin-

DID YOU EVER!

tended the sales.

Unaccountable Thing that This Man Has so Long Been Obscure,

Adlar E. Stevenson is a man of noble looks and splendid presence. Nature endowed him with no sparing hand in the matter of physical attributes. He would attract attention anywhere with his commending figure and graceful carriage, Tall and well proportioned, with the head of a Roman Senator and a face indicative of the highest intellectual cast, there is about him in full degree that mystic

quality which men call personal magnet-His face is one that attracts, one of the kind that is never forgotten. A pair of very fine eyes, neither light nor dark, are slways bent straight on the individua that Mr. Stevenson is addressing. There is a mirthful glint in them, too, that shows how largely the element of humor enters into his composition. As a matter of fact, he is one of the cleverest of storytellers in

the United States. But the best thing about him is his manner. Certainly he is a peerless Democrat, It is impossible not to feel easy in his company. Patronage and familiarity are neither to be observed, but a straight-forward, genial style of intercourse that is simply captivating. He is a stranger to arrogance, and yet commands universal respect. This is the characteristic of a born leader, and that, in the opinion of his friends, is a true description of Adlai Ste-

Money Flowing from New York,

NEW YORK, March 2 .- The vice president of one of the large banks of this city said to-day "The movement of money from this city east west, and south is almost unprecedented, if no quite so. It started about two weeks ago, and since then the shipments have averaged about \$1,000,000 daily. The demand comes, to a great extent, from county banks, which are withdrawing their balances, and at the same time Boston and Philadelphia institutions are borrowing large amounts here. The banks in the month of February lost \$14,000,000 in cash, and most of them are now running close to the 23 per cent. hmit in their reserves. This is apparent from the bank statement made on Saturday, which showed that of the \$9,000,000 surplus reserve. \$7,700,000 was held by two banks—the City and the Hanover-half of which is in coin.

Topics Discussed by Electric-Light Men. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 2. - The National Electric-light Association proceedings began this morning with the reading of a paper by W. H. Browne, of New York, on "Undergroun Conduits and Conductors and the Experience o Electric-nighting Companies in New York City. The paper was mostly statistical. After some discussion on the merits and demerits, etc., o conduits, expense, etc., Mr. Calvert Townley read a paper on "The Incandescent Lamp from a Commercial Standpoint." Harry C. Myers read a paper on the merits of the vulcanizing process for preserving and strengthening poles, cross-arms, ties, etc., after which the associa-tion heard Judge E. A. Armstrong, of Camden, N. J., on "Morals of Corporations," and then went into executive session to hear reports and

St. Clair County Judges Must Stay in Prison, KANSAS CITY, March 3 .- Judge Phillips, of the United States Circuit Court, in chambers this morning, rendered his decision in the poted case of the St. Clair judges. who applied for release from imprisonment on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge refused to grant their release on that ground. In the course of his decision Judge Phillips took occasion to object most strenuously to the message recently issued by Governot Stone, recommending that such cases be placed within the jurisdiction of the State court instead of the federal court. The case is similar to the Cass county case. The judges were imprisoned for contempt of court for refusing to issue a special tax levy to pay bonds for the purstructed.

Battle Between Police and Oyster Pirates, CRISFIELD, Md., March 2 .- A battle took place last night between the dredgers and the Virginia police schooner. About 9 o'clock Crisfield was startled by hearing the heavy boom of cannon and reports of rifles. The dredgers were doing effective work in Tangier sound, on Woman's marsh, when Captain Reed came up and opened fire with his cannon. The dredgers replied with rifles, and so rapidly were the rifles fired that the flashes looked like fireflies in a marsh. It is reported that the police schooner was obliged to withdraw.

Detroit's Gift to the Cruiser Detroit. BALTIMORE, March 2 .- The silver service, the gift of the citizens of Detroit, was formally presented to the cruiser Detroit yesterday. Mayor Pingre made the Commander Brownson made the reply. After the presentation the cruiser went down the bay as far as Flag's island. No attempt was made to speed the new war ship. The Detroit will make another trip in about a week. The distinguished visitors from Detroit returned home this morn-

May Be Sold as a Vagrant,

MEXICO, Mo., March 2 .- Robert Davis, a pauper, who was sent to the poor-farm a few weeks ago, to-day tried to kill Superintendent Munday with an ax because the superintendent refused to furnish delicacies for him and his family to eat. The prosecuting attorney has filed informa-tion against Davis, declaring him a vagrant, and